Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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DOUBLE VICTORY WON IN EASTERN STATES

Massachusetts and New Jersey Legislatures Give Final Vote on Same Day to Submit Suffrage Amendments

On the same day, Feb. 16, final action was taken in the Massachusetts and New Jersey Legislatures, and by overwhelming votes in both States the suffrage amendment was passed for submission to the voters. Two weeks before the New York Legislature passed the amendment, and in three States now a referendum on suffrage is certain next fall. Pennsylvania is expected to follow suit any day.

The moment that the speaker of the Massachusetts House announced the vote of 196 to 33 in favor of the suffrage resolution, the packed galleries poured forth a shower of yellow jonquils as a silent demonstration of the victory that the women of the State had looked forward to for more than fifty years. Meanwhile, outside the State House, a great crowd was listening to suffrage speakers. At the signal of victory a band broke into the "Star Spangled Banner," a procession formed and a parade of celebration marched to headquarters in Copley Square. It was a banner day for suffragists in the Old Bay State.

In New Jersey the Senate passed the amendment 17 to 4. It was the third time in three years that the Legislature had adopted the resolution, but the first time it was rendered void through lack of advertising. A telegram to the Woman's Journal from Mrs. Lillian Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, says that the rumor of an error in printing this year was unfounded. Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison, chairman of the legislative committee, Mrs. Feickert, Mrs. William Armstrong, president of the Trenton League, Miss Elizabeth Pope and Miss Florence Leach were present at the final vote. The only senators who voted against the amendment were Barber of Warren, Ramsey

(Continued on page 62.)

SENATE IN IOWA VOTES QUICKLY

Passes Amendment 38 to 11 and Only Takes Twenty Minutes for It

Less than twenty minutes were required on Feb. 12 for the Iowa Senate to adopt the Allen resolution submitting to the voters of the State at the general election in 1916 the constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage. The vote was 38 to 11.

The amendment passed the Legislature two years ago, and needs now only the adoption of the House and the Governor's signature. It is practically sure of both. The House committee immediately reported out the amendment, and final action was expected this week.

The following senators voted against the amendment: Caswell, Doran, Greene, Hagemann, Henigbaum, Quigley, Savage, Schrup, Sheean, Voorhees.

VERMONT SENATE VOTES FOR BILL

Presidential Suffrage Passes Upper House by Emphatic Vote Without Debate

By an emphatic vote the Vermont Senate on Feb. 12 passed the presidential suffrage bill, similar to that already in effect in Illinois. If the House follows suit and the Governor signs, the administration of Governor Gates will have enrolled itself in Vermont history in as large figures as did that of Governor Dunne in Illinois.

There was no discussion or argument and the bill was passed by a viva voce vote, no one appearing to care about a roll call; the vote was more than two to one, however, a poll of the Senate disclosing 29 for and 10 against the bill. Lieutenant-Governor Darling's announcement of the vote was greeted with applause, both from the senators favoring the measure, and its friends in the gallery and lobby.

The Burlington Free Press says that the measure now has better than an even chance of becoming a law, its advocates claiming that they have several votes more than necessary to put the bill through the House. It is believed that the Governor will sign the measure.

SENATE PASSES IN NO. DAKOTA

Upper House at Bismark Votes to Submit Amendment 31 to 14

The North Dakota Senate passed the woman's suffrage amendment Feb. 13 by a vote of 31 to 14. "We expect to pass the House," telegraphs Mrs. Clara L. Darrow, president of the North Dakota Votes for Women League, to the Woman's Journal.

The amendment passed the Legislature two years ago, and if passed by the present one will go to the voters in 1916. The referendum last November was not on an amendment but on a statute, which could have been repealed by the Legislature. The statute also was under the necessity of receiving a majority of all votes cast at the election. The amendment will only require a majority upon the question.

SWEEPING AWAY CLOUDS

LEGISLATURES FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Victory after victory has come in the State Legislatures within the last four weeks. So far this year the votes in the various States on suffrage resolutions have been as follows:

For Submission of Suffrage Amendment

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Arkansas	51-18	23-12	Uncertain
Iowa		38-11	1916
Massachusetts	196-33	33-3	1915
New Jersey	58-0	17-4	(Sept.) 1915
New York	114-0	34-0	1915
North Dakota		31-14	1916
Pennsylvania	130-71		1915
Tennessee	74-14	26-3	Uncertain
West Virginia	76-8	28-1	1916

For Partial Suffrage

Vermont 29-10

Against Partial Suffrage

South Dakota ..... 59-40 (in favor) 18-24 (against)

Against Submission of Amendment

North Carolina 39-68

Favorable action in committee has also been taken in the Texas House, Alabama Senate and Minnesota Senate and unfavorable action in the Alabama House.

Out of the fifteen State Legislatures that have yet taken up a suffrage measure, the action in twelve has been without qualification favorable.

According to figures of the State Bureau of Statistics, California had 519 more marriages in 1914 than in 1913.

New York automobiles licensed this year are a joy to the suffragist's eye. Let those who ride in them be for or against suffrage, the license tag of each car bears the suffrage slogan "New York 1915," black letters on the yellow background.

Virginia now has 53 Equal Suffrage Leagues, and the movement in behalf of votes for women is very active.

THE VINE THEORY

By Rachel Foster Avery

My husband is very fond of beans, and as I was out one day putting up the poles I thought how often he had compared women to vines, and men to the supports on which they climb. As he is very fond of poetry, too, and the next day was our wedding anniversary, I thought how nice it would be to surprise him with a pretty little poem about it. So I went into the house and began to write. But I want to tell you what trouble I got into before I finished. Here is what I wrote:

"As the vine unto the tree is,
So unto the man is woman;
He the strength which doth support her,
She the beauty which adorns him.
In the gentle, blushing springtime
See the tender vine uprising
From the warm, protecting bosom
Of the earth, her gentle mother!
Timidly she rises upward;
Suddenly she feels her weakness,
Throws aloft her clinging tendrils,
Stretches out her tiny fingers,
Till she finds some steady oak-tree,
And her gentle arms entwine it."

Now here came my first difficulty. I was writing to please John, and of course I had *us* in mind all the time, and you cannot imagine how funny and shocking it seemed when I began to tell about John standing still there like a tree, and of my going to him first and stretching out my arms, instead of —well—it was so funny that I laughed till the tears rolled down my cheeks. But I never saw a tree go out of its way after a vine, so I had to let go.

"Straightway then she rises upwards,
Seeks the heights he has attained to;
In a few short weeks she reaches
Heights he has been years in gaining,
Twines about his topmost branches,
Throws her longing tendrils upwards,
Finds—that her support has failed her;
Finds—that if she mounts still higher
She must leave him far behind her;
Then, with gentle woman's pity,
Seeing that he cannot follow,
Leaves the goal of her ambition
Unattained, and, backward turning,
Falls again to seek his level."

I did not like the sound of those last lines, but they were true of the vine, and I couldn't help it. So I thought I would make up for them by some really pretty lines about him supporting her in the rude blast of affliction. There was a strong wind blowing about this time, so I thought I would go out and look at the bean vines, and the poles would figure as the trees, and perhaps I could get an inspiration from them. There were two rows, one in which the vines were twined all about the poles, and another in which the poles had just been set out and the vines had not yet begun to cling. Well, they were struggling beautifully with the wind, and the harder it blew the tighter the vines seemed to cling to the poles; and I had just begun to feel the inspiration creeping over me, when there came a sudden gust of wind, and blew over every single one of the poles which didn't have the vines on them, and left the others standing as straight as ever! That just spoiled it all; for after that, no matter how I looked at them, those vines always would seem to be holding up the poles instead of the poles holding up the vines. I went into the house disgusted, and made up my mind that there was no use in trying to write a poem about it, and there must be something wrong with the vine theory; though I wouldn't have John know it for the world; he's so fond of it, you know, and I don't suppose I should ever have discovered it, if I hadn't tried to write a poem about it.

—Yellow Ribbon Speaker.

JUST A CHORE

("Where on earth did this idea come from that the ballot is a boon, a privilege and an honor? From men."—Mrs. Prestonia Mann Martin.)

Who is it thinks the vote some use?
Man. (Man is often such a goose!)
Indeed, it makes me laugh to see
How men have struggled to be free.

Poor Washington, who meant so well,
And Nathan Hale and William Tell,
Hampden and Bolivar and Pym,
And L'Ouverture—remember him?

And Garibaldi and Kossuth,
And some who threw away their youth,
All bitten by the stupid notion
That liberty was worth emotion.

They could not get it through their heads
That if they stayed tucked up in beds,
Avoiding politics and strife,
They'd lead a pleasant, peaceful life.
Let us, dear sisters, never make
Such a ridiculous mistake;
But teach our children o'er and o'er
That liberty is just a chore.

—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

SATAN AND CARS

The school board at Lancaster, O., in 1828, refused to permit the schoolhouse to be used for the discussion of the question as to whether railroads were practical or not, and the matter was recently called to mind by an old document that reads as follows: "You are welcome to use the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, by steam, He would have clearly foretold through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to Hell."

From Industrial Problems, by N. A. Richardson, p. 222.

Philip Snowden writes to the Christian Commonwealth that at the last election in New Zealand 82.5 per cent. of the women on the roll voted and 84.5 per cent. of the men.

MINIMUM WAGE

The Survey of Feb. 6 is a special number devoted to "The Case for the Minimum Wage," edited by Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary of the National Consumers' League. Mrs. Kelley shows "The Status of Legislation in the United States," Louis D. Brandeis discusses "The Constitution and the Minimum Wage," Howard B. Woolston "Wages of Women in the State of New York," John A. Hobson "The State and the Minimum Wage in England," N. I. Stone "Is the Minimum Wage a Menace to Industry?" M. B. Hammond "The Australian Experience with Wage Boards," and Esther Packard "Just Getting Along: Life on $6 a Week." It is an issue of absorbing interest. Send 25 cents to The Survey, 105 East 22d Street, New York City, and get this number. Incidentally you will get some powerful arguments for equal suffrage.

NOTES AND NEWS

Sister Julie Rigard, a nun, acting as nurse in a military hospital, has received the Legion of Honor for her valor under fire. She saved a village from burning and secured food for wounded men, who were isolated, under heavy fire.

Miss Helen Todd of California has started on her New York State Campaign to convert voters to women suffrage. Fifty-seven speeches for Miss Todd during the next six weeks have been arranged.

Mme. Nazimova is making a deep impression in favor both of peace and of equal suffrage, in Marion Craig Wentworth's' striking drama, "War Brides," Keith's Theatre, where it is running. The officers of the Massachusetts W. S. A. were invited to occupy a box on Feb. 17.

One of the women to register recently in Butte, Mont., Mrs. Helen B. Hathaway voted 22 years ago in Wyoming, and has been disfranchised from then until the present time. "It seems good to be able to vote again," she said to the clerk.

At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Journal last week the following directors were elected: Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell, Miss Anne H. Martin and Miss Agnes E. Ryan. A fuller account of the meeting will be given next week.

The New York Board of Education recently restored to her position Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, the teacher-mother who was suspended last November for neglect of duty, when she gave birth to her child. Sixteen other teachers who had been suspended or dismissed on the same charge were also restored.

All is not harmony among the anti-suffragists. Their National organ, The Woman's Protest, announces in its February issue that "the Directors of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage neither indorse nor approve of the anti-suffrage magazine called "The Reply"—the Connecticut monthly. Is this because the president of the Connecticut antis has come out in praise of Mr. Bowdle's recent speech in Congress?

Do not forget to buy the suffrage number of Puck.

Every suffragist in the campaign States should order one or more copies of the suffrage issue of the New York Evening Post.

George Creel has a valuable article in the March Pictorial Review on "Chivalry Versus Justice."

"The Ballet of Sylvia," which was recently given so successfully by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A., was repeated at the Boston Opera House Feb. 18, under the auspices of the Woman's Peace Party. The first performance netted nearly $2,000.

Borough President Marks of Manhattan is one of those who appreciate women's interest in civics. On most of the important commissions he has appointed since he has been in office, he has named women and has found them active, enthusiastic and effective workers.

He says, "It is delightful to note the keen interest which women are taking in civic affairs, and it seems to me that they should be encouraged to the very limit in the interests of good government." President Marks is an ardent suffragist.

That fellowship awards be made without restriction as to sex is urged by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, chairman of the committee on women graduate students at Columbia University. The committee in its report asserts it not fair that a woman graduate student, however brilliant and promising her scholarly ability, should be, merely because of sex, shut out from the honor and aid which a fellowship gives. The report also points out the great increase in the number of woman graduate students registered. Out of 488 candidates last year receiving the degree of Master of Arts, 221 were women, and of the 63 receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 11 were women.

The Woman's Suffrage Society of the Netherlands held its twenty-first annual meeting at The Hague recently, and the proceedings provided good evidence of the vigor of the movement in the country, says the Gazette de Hollande. In an able opening speech Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs, the president, said nothing could show more clearly than this war that a world order, based on man's insight alone, was a failure. Women, as the mothers of the world, she said, had a word to speak in the parliaments which no man could say for them.

LIFE STORY OF RUSSIAN EXILE

Book by Marie Sukloff Tells Thrilling Story of Imprisonment and Escape

The Life-Story of a Russian Exile. By Marie Sukloff. The Century Co., N. Y. $1.50.

Americans who know and love Catharine Breshkovsky will turn eagerly to this marvellous autobiography of her young disciple, Marie Sukloff. Still a girl in the twenties she has lived through nine years of imprisonment in Siberia and two thrilling escapes. But Marie Sukloff does not dwell on the horrors of her experience; her own sufferings have always seemed to her unimportant, her heart is so full of the tragedies of other lives. "You must understand," she says, "that my life is not different from many others. There are thousands who have had such experiences." Her story is written straight from the heart, with the simplicity of a child, in a style that old writers might envy. The flavor has been skilfully preserved by Gregory Yarros in his English translation. Without psychological analysis or discussion of motives, we see Russia transforming her unlettered peasant daughters, as well as her university students, into revolutionists—terrorists. The evolution is steady, rapid, inevitable. We are swept on with them, breathless and sympathetic to the end. But how in this factory-for-revolutionists that the Russian Government maintains in its prisons, do those rare souls grow so richly in love and tenderness and joy? Like Babushka, the Grandmother of the Revolution, this young daughter of the terrorists is a radiant flame of sympathy, love and the joy of life. We mourn with her fellow prisoners now forced to endure exile without her. But she keeps them ever in her heart. She herself cannot realize the service she has done them and her cause in giving us this illumined picture of Russia and Siberia of today. It is a story that must be read and cannot be forgotten.

The doctor told her that what she needed was a good hearty meal at night and then to stop thinking about her stomach. "But doctor, only two months ago you told me to avoid dinner at night, and to take a light supper instead." "Oh, did I?" replied her medical adviser, reflectively. "Well, that shows what marvellous strides medical science is making!"—Boston Transcript.

NOT A GUESS

HERE are certain strategic points in each State that is working for equal suffrage where a file of the Woman's Journal ought to be found every week. These points are named, not as a matter of guess. They are not named because of our ever-present desire to increase the circulation of the Woman's Journal.

They are named because the daily mail in the Woman's Journal office brings so many questions from suffrage headquarters, from speakers, press chairmen, organizers, canvassers and other workers which could be answered by consulting a file of the Woman's Journal.

These strategic points are: Every suffrage headquarters, every suffrage speaker's home, every press chairman's home, every organizer's home, the home of every State or league president, of every debater and every canvasser.

It is much better to consult a file than to write a letter to the Journal. It is quicker and cheaper.

Bound volumes of the Woman's Journal will be sent, express prepaid, for $3.00. A binder for filing purposes will be furnished for three new subscriptions at $1 each or for 80 cents.

Agnes E. Ryan.

DIVORCE MEASURE KILLED IN NEVADA

Women Voters Make Effective Protest—Bill Loses by One in Senate

The Nevada "easy divorce" bill was killed in the Senate at Carson City last week by one vote, and it is not too much to say that the new women voters were largely responsible.

Several years ago Reno was famous for the possibilities of getting separation there without any difficulty. This year a determined effort has been made to get back to the old regime. George Wingfield, the millionaire who fought suffrage so bitterly, and the other anti-suffrage forces were allied to restore easy gambling laws which involved through log-rolling the restoration of easy divorce.

Women had no voice in the election of the present Legislature, but now that their votes will count in all future elections, they early made their voices heard. The Assembly passed the divorce bill over the heads of the men and women who protested. The bill was expected to pass the Senate.

The protest, however, grew stronger instead of weaker. Petitions came in from all parts of the State. "Nearly all the signers of the petitions are women," said one of those who secured signatures in Reno. Mass meetings were held in Reno, Elko and Las Vegas.

On Feb. 10 a delegation, headed by Mrs. Kate I. Nixon, spoke before the Senate judiciary committee against the divorce bill. The speakers included Miss Anne Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, and Mr. George Taylor, of the Washoe County Bank.

"The sooner the Senate defeats this measure the better it will be for all," said Miss Martin. She announced she represented 5000 women in Nevada and all had agreed that if the interests behind the bills were not satisfied with conditions in Nevada, as they are, it would be necessary for the organized women and good men to wage a campaign and drive the dissatisfied interests from the State.

On Feb. 11 the Senate in an all-night session defeated the bill by a majority of one vote.

FEWER LAWS IN WEST THIS YEAR

Suffrage States Are Strengthening Past Legislation, But Take No Steps Back

Two years ago the tide of social, political and economic reform legislation reached its height in practically every Western Legislature, says the Sunset Magazine of San Francisco. This year the grist of reform legislation will issue from the law mills west of the Rockies in a markedly smaller volume. Sessions everywhere will be shorter, in every capitol programs have been condensed. But this fact does not mean that a reactionary counter current has set in. It merely expresses the popular desire to give the new laws passed two years ago a chance to prove their usefulness. It also means that the inevitable weak spots in the reform legislation have become apparent. Therefore the Legislatures are remodeling rather than engaging in new construction. But there is no desire to begin tearing down that which has been built.

Both in California, in Washington and in Arizona attempts are being made to remedy the abuse of the initiative and referendum. The profession of those who undertake to obtain signatures for any old measure at five cents per name is to be killed. The percentage of voters' signatures required to make petitions effective is to be raised. Only a real, widespread demand is to make possible the use of direct legislation in the future. The principle of direct legislation is so firmly established, however, that only a political earthquake could topple it over. In Idaho pressure is being brought to bear upon the Legislature to put into effect the initiative and referendum for which the people voted overwhelmingly two years ago.

RAILWAY WORKERS ENDORSE CAUSE

American Federation Goes on Record As in Favor of Equal Suffrage

Railway workers throughout the country have declared for equal suffrage. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has received a letter from G. W. Gibson, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Railroad Workers. Mr. Gibson was instructed by the recent convention of the organization in New York City to communicate its action on suffrage.

The committee appointed by the convention recommended that the convention go on record as endorsing equal suffrage, and the recommendation was concurred in.

MICHIGAN COURT PLAYS A JOKE

Anti-Suffragists Tried to Block Women and Blocked Men As Well

The Michigan Supreme Court has played a joke on Detroit anti-suffragists. Women can vote at school elections in Michigan, but a question was up about reducing the school board from a large organization representing each ward to a small body with members elected at large.

True to their principle of keeping women as much disfranchised as possible, the anti-suffragists claimed that women could not vote on a referendum of this kind. The Supreme Court decided against them. Then the antis claimed that only taxpaying women or the parents and guardians of children can vote—and those children must be of school age.

In their latter claim the court upheld the anti-suffragists, but it went further and declared that only taxpaying men and men who are parents or guardians of children can vote.

In attempting to cut down the women's vote, the antis had cut down the men's. The Detroit Journal says: "It is poetic justice to the saloon floaters who are always depended on to kill suffrage measures."

The Woman's Peace Party has selected Washington's Birthday as the day on which it will hold mass meetings all over the country in the interests of peace. At a recent meeting Representative Hobson of Alabama advocated the calling of the third Hague conference in Washington. He pointed out that the third conference would lapse unless one of the neutral nations should issue the call, and he believed the United States to be in the best position to do this.

BIG CONFERENCE TO MEET SOON

Mississippi Valley State Suffragists Will Have Important Sessions at Indianapolis

The Mississippi Valley Conference meets in Indianapolis, March 7, 8 and 9. There will be a Sunday mass meeting, at which Mme. Schwimmer will be the main speaker. Headquarters will be at Hotel Claypool, and all meetings except the Sunday meeting will be held there. There will be a dinner with speeches on Monday evening, but the rest of the time will be given over to subjects pertaining largely to campaigns. The two newly enfranchised States will tell how they won; defeated States will tell why they were defeated. The general chairman of arrangements is Dr. Amelia R. Keller, 816 Odd Fellow Bldg.; the chairman of hotel accommodations is Mrs. F. R. Wands, 816 Odd Fellow Bldg. Those wanting to make arrangements for room and board can write Mrs. Wands. Rooms can be had as low as 50c a night.

The Indianapolis women are sparing no pains to make the conference a success.

The call to the conference is signed by the presidents of twenty-one State suffrage associations. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio, chairman; Mrs. John Pyle, Huron, S. D.; Miss Laura Clay, Richmond, Ky.

FAILURE TRIFLING IN SO. DAKOTA

Municipal Suffrage Bill, Passed by House, Could Have Been Held Up

A municipal suffrage bill passed the South Dakota House of Representatives last week by a vote of 59 to 40, but lost in the Senate Feb. 16 by a vote of 24 to 18. The emergency clause had to be dropped out in the House because of the necessity of a two-thirds vote. This meant that, if the bill had passed the Senate, it could have been held up for referendum by the anti-suffragists.

The galleries were packed with suffragists, and were decorated with flowers and "Votes for Women" banners when the bill came up in the House.

"There is absolutely no argument against the bill except what comes from the liquor interests," said Mr. Bielski," and, however plausibly those appearing against the measure may cover their statements with other reasons, the above is the real motive back of all they have to say."

Mr. Bielski's statement was challenged, but no one denied Mr. Tscharner's declaration that at least the liquor interests were solidly against the bill.

Speeches were also made in favor by Representatives Withee, Patterson, Anderson and Church, and speeches against by Swanson, Finehart, McFarland and Ruckland.

San Francisco's first special police woman was recently sworn in. She is Blanche Payson of Santa Barbara, where her father was chief of police for many years. Miss Payson stands six feet two inches in her stocking feet and weighs 220 pounds. She was assigned to the concession district of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

BOWDLE SPEECH GOES IN MAIL

Post Office Permits Vulgarity of Anti-Suffrage Congressman to Be Circulated

The Post Office Department at Washington has given the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association a ruling that the Bowdle speech will be accepted in the United States mails.

The speech referred to is that made by Representative Stanley Bowdle of Ohio against equal suffrage in the debate in the National House of Representatives on Jan. 12. It was a very vulgar speech but contained so much of the typical anti-suffrage arguments that the National Suffrage Association decided to publish it and circulate it. It was thought that the speech would make converts to suffrage, but it was feared that the United States government would consider it too indecent to permit it to go through the mails.

It is perhaps not surprising that the decision is favorable. "The speech was loudly applauded and enjoyed by the majority of the House," says Mrs. Antoinette Funk. "When his time had expired, and he asked for an additional ten minutes, there were cries of 'Give it to him, give it to him!' and by unanimous consent of the House the extension was granted. When Mr. Bowdle had finished, members rose from their seats to greet and congratulate him with handshake and spoken approval."

LITTLE TRUTH IN NEW ANTI STORY

Chicago Saloonkeeper Was Endorsed by Men, Not Women Democrats

An anonymous statement is being circulated that in Chicago "the Women's Democratic Club" of the Second Ward advertised for a candidate for alderman possessing certain qualifications, got replies from men of half a dozen different occupations, and chose a saloon-keeper. It was not a "Women's Democratic Club," but the Second Ward Regular Democratic Club. It has some women among its members. One of them, Mrs. Minona S. Jones, writes to Mrs. Harriet L. Walker of Evanston, Ill., that just before the women of the club got together to decide which candidate they would endorse, the men held a conference, voted to nominate the saloon-keeper, and put a big sign over the door announcing his candidacy. When the women protested, they were told that he was the only candidate with money enough to finance the campaign, that his saloon was well conducted and had never violated any ordinance, etc., etc. Mrs. Jones adds: "The fact is, men take us in on the political ground floor and welcome us, but we find they have a sub-cellar in which they retire for conferences, to which no woman is admitted." As women gain political experience, they will probably overcome this handicap; but there is bound to be difficulty in getting a suitable candidate so long as his ability to finance the campaign is held to be a necessary qualification.

MONTANA WOMEN PROTEST RACES

New Voters Want Legislature to Stop Gambling and Demoralizing Influence

Vigorous resolutions denouncing the race track evil have been drawn up by the women's clubs all over the State.

Women voters of Montana are taking a lively interest in the race track legislation now before the Legislature. There is no mistaking the vigorous nature of their protests over killing the race track bill regulating racing to six days in the year, according to the Butte Miner. Scores of merchants are also working in unison to convince the Legislature that there is crying need of race track reform.

Miss Mary O'Neill, who was prominent in the suffrage campaign last fall, said recently:

"The influence of these long race meetings on the home is degenerating. These meetings are most certainly a factor which menaces the girlhood of our city. There is no doubt but that they are demoralizing to our young men. I have known of instances where children and wives have been robbed of the very necessities of life because of existence of this evil. Anything that militates against the welfare of childhood, as this does, certainly should be checked."

E. F. Albee, general manager of the United Booking Offices of America, has written to Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State W. S. A., to say that "it is against the policy of our houses to criticise or burlesque the suffrage movement in any way. We feel very strongly about this, and would thank you to drop us a line if you find anything on the stage which is against the interest of your cause." Mr. Albee's stand duplicates that taken by F. F. Proctor of the Proctor Circuit and the late B. F. Keith.

The Metropolitan Opera prima donna, Mme. Emmy Destin, has recently taken out her first papers for citizenship in the United States. Mme. Destin is engaged to an Arabian. It may be news to her, therefore, to learn that under the present laws of the country by her marriage to a foreigner, her citizenship will become null and void, and she will become an Arabian in the eyes of the law.

"HOME-CONVERTING"

EVERY suffragist who wishes to make her opinion count will want to use one or more Woman's Journals per week for purely propaganda purposes. Many suffragists, who cannot make speeches or canvass or lobby or go out of the home, use an extra Journal every week for clippings for their correspondence. Many others send a year's subscription where it will make converts. Still others send it where it will furnish facts and arguments for speeches and press work. This use of the Journal we call "Home-Converting."

Do you not find that every single subscription used is a suffragist investment which pays good interest?

Agnes E. Ryan.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

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Business Manager, Agnes E. Ryan.

81

TRIUMPH IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by the magnificent majority of 196 to 33, has passed the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. The Senate had already passed it, 33 to 3. The question will go to the voters in November. Massachusetts is now a full-fledged campaign State.

It was a brilliant and memorable scene. Women with beaming faces crowded the galleries. Many stood throughout. More than five hundred were turned away; they held a great overflow meeting on the State House steps while the debate and vote were going on inside. Interested men thronged the back of the chamber, and clustered around the doors. The debate was mostly in favor, and the roll-call overwhelmingly so.

It was a great contrast to former years. Memory ranged back over the long series of occasions when the women in the galleries had looked down upon a very different scene. There was an upwelling of gratitude in many hearts toward the great army of noble workers who had toiled for this end, since the first suffrage petition was presented to the Massachusetts Legislature by William Lloyd Garrison in 1849. Since 1869, legislative hearings have been held every year, without a break. "My sisters, bloody feet have smoothed the paths by which you came up here!" said Abby Kelley Foster at the National Woman's Rights Convention held at Worcester in 1851. Many of the women in the gallery wished that Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, and all the valiant workers who for so many years were given "leave to withdraw," could have been there to see the victory. Perhaps they were with us in spirit.

Gratitude toward our friends of the present day was in evidence, too. As applause was forbidden, the women had provided themselves with a host of yellow jonquils, and upon the announcement of the vote they rained them down from the gallery upon the legislators, who looked up with pleased faces as the smiling women filed out.

As we came in triumph down the State House steps that we had so often descended in defeat, it seemed like a dream. At the foot waited the banners, the band and the procession, ready to start; and all the statues of the revolutionary and civil war heroes looking on seemed to belong to that procession. Col. Shaw on the Shaw monument was marching in it.

And what a joyous procession that was! First went the Stars and Stripes and the great Votes for Women banner, side by side; next marched the Legislative Committee, looking happy, as well they might. Then came a big banner announcing that the suffrage bill had passed the Legislature, and calling upon the voters to give justice to Massachusetts women in November at the polls. Next came an automobile carrying the State president and another veteran, followed by the band and hundreds of happy faced women.

The parade marched down Park street, where the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman's Journal had their offices for so many years; along Tremont street, and around Copley Square, and halted before the State Headquarters for the flag-raising. A great American flag was run up, to the inspiring strains of the Star Spangled Banner, followed immediately by the large banner with "Votes for Women." There were brief addresses by Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley and Miss Margaret Foley, and a silent greeting from Miss Blackwell. Everybody got an ovation. Unlimited handshaking followed, and the crowd of suffragists sang "Home, Sweet Home."

It was a day to be marked with a white stone. The happy result in the Legislature is due to the splendid "team work" done by a whole band of able and devoted women, who are doing it with growing numbers and with ever-increasing efficiency. Now let us all turn in and work like beavers to win victory in November at the polls. The task is great and the time short. For the next eight months let us put every ounce of time and strength that we can spare from our absolutely necessary duties into this fight.

The question is not whether Massachusetts shall get woman suffrage, but when. Let us make the date November, 1915! A. S. B.

BOILED MICE

Madam Rosika Schwimmer, the brilliant Hungarian woman now visiting this country, tells an amusing experience of hers in discussing the food question. She told an American friend that the Hungarians were very fond of boiled mice. When her friend expressed surprise and horror, Madam Schwimmer said, "I know that people do not eat mice in Germany, or England, or France, but they do in America." This the American indignantly denied. After some further discussion, and the calling in of an interpreter, it was found that Madam Schwimmer meant boiled maize, or Indian corn.

Much of the horror felt by conservative people for woman suffrage rests upon as entire a misunderstanding. They fancy it means that women are to go out as stone-breakers and bricklayers, and men are to stay at home and rock the cradle; that there will be a general reversal of habits and occupations between the sexes. As a matter of fact, in the equal suffrage States the women for 364 days of the year do just about what they do in the non-suffrage States; on the 365th they sally forth and vote. They inform themselves upon public questions more generally where they vote than where they do not; they are in that respect better companions for their husbands and sons; they are freed from the hampering limitations which in many States beset non-electors (in Oklahoma, for instance, a woman cannot serve upon a State charitable or educational board, because she is not a voter); the women can bring their influence to bear in favor of good candidates and good measures with less expenditure of time and labor and less "publicity" than under the old system; but the ordinary routine of daily life goes on just as usual. The opponents of equal suffrage used to prophesy that it would wreck the foundations and turn the world upside down. Now many of them are complaining against it on the ground that in the enfranchised States it has made so little difference! A. S. B.

WHY SUFFRAGE SPREADS

The spread of woman suffrage from State to State is one of the strongest practical arguments in its favor. It has been a very hard thing for the opponents of equal rights to explain. They have now devised an explanation that is ingenious, if not plausible. They claim that it is due to Mormonism! A prominent anti-suffragist said in an address at Buffalo the other day: "The only suffrage State where there is not a tremendous Mormon influence is Kansas."

Six States have granted the full ballot to women during the past four years. Of these, Kansas gave suffrage by far the biggest majority. Indeed, the majority in Kansas was about as large as those of the five other States put to gether. This does not look as if Mormonism were a leading factor in carrying suffrage amendments.

Suffragists lay the size of the majority in Kansas to the fact that the State had had municipal woman suffrage for 25 years. The men liked the sample, and wanted more of the goods. If this explanation does not suit the opponents, they must find another; but, manifestly, in this case, the Mormon theory will not work.

Incidentally, the assertion that there is a tremendous Mormon influence in all the suffrage States except Kansas is a gross exaggeration. In many of them the Mormon vote is very small.

There was not a Mormon in the Illinois Legislature which passed the woman suffrage bill, nor in the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which gave women the ballot by a unanimous vote.

Moreover, the tendency of woman suffrage to spread is conspicuous not only in the United States, but also in Europe, where Mormons are few, and in Australia, where there are none. The Parliaments of Finland, Norway and Iceland have passed woman suffrage bills, one after another. At the antipodes, New Zealand granted it first, and then the six States of Australia followed along one after another in steady procession.

Woman suffrage spreads on its merits. No other explanation will serve. A. S. B.

TEN QUESTIONS

Here are some common-sense questions to which it is claimed that no opponent of suffrage has ever given a satisfactory answer:

1. If equal suffrage is a bad thing, why has it spread from the State that first adopted it to ten neighboring States, all adjoining one another?

2. If the majority of the people anywhere are dissatisfied with it, why is there no move to repeal it?

3. If it leads mothers to neglect their children, why is the lowest infant death rate in the world found in New Zealand?

4. If it increases divorce, why did Colorado grant 935 divorces the year before women were given the ballot and only 597 the year after?

5. If it is demoralizing, why did only 62 out of 624 ministers and editors in the suffrage States replying to Julia Ward Howe's letter of inquiry give an unfavorable opinion?

6. If the majority of women are opposed, why have only about one per cent. of the women in the United States joined the widely-advertised National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, according to that association's own figures?

7. If the majority of women are opposed in Massachusetts, where an active Anti-Suffrage Association has been gathering signatures of women against suffrage ever since 1895, why has it succeeded in twenty years in accumulating the names of only about three per cent. of the women of the State?

8. Among the millions of citizens in the enfranchised States, why have the opponents of equal suffrage thus far failed to find a dozen respectable men who assert over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results?

9. From the largest Chamber of Commerce to the smallest sewing circle, why has no organization of any kind in a suffrage State ever passed a resolution condemning it?

10. Unless most people like it after they have experience of it, why do opponents warn us that, once granted, it can never be recalled? A. S. B.

TEN CENT VOTES

The fewness of the women who sold their votes is the only cheering feature in the recent outbreak of bribery scandals in different parts of the country. The largest number reported—200, in Pike Co., Ky.—was less than one-third the number of men indicted for the same offence.

Unable to deny that comparatively few women took money for their votes, the editor of the Hartford Currant now complains that the women did not charge enough! In Kentucky the women's votes are said to have been bought for a dollar apiece—"only half of what the more self-respecting men demanded," says the Philadelphia Record. The self-respect of citizens who sell their votes, whether men or women, must be at a low ebb. If the few women who succumbed to temptation at all took a smaller price than the men, it may be in part because they have always been taught—especially by the anti-suffragists—that women must not expect to get the same pay as men for the same work.

It is not only women, however, who sell votes below the market price of two dollars. In the Eleventh Congressional District of Massachusetts the defeated candidate, Francis J. Horgan, is trying to unseat Congressman-elect Tinkham on charges of bribery. Some very interesting testimony has been given at the hearings. One Edmund B. Dolan stated that Mr. Tinkham had paid him two dollars, "one dollar for his vote and one dollar as pay for getting some more votes," and former Senator Horgan testified, as reported in the Boston Transcript, that "votes for Tinkham were secured for the low price of ten cents each."

Robert Louis Stevenson tells a story of a magic bottle which gave the owner great powers, but condemned him to damnation unless he could sell the bottle to somebody for less than he himself paid for it. If the vote sellers who take the lowest price are to be damned—and their whole sex along with them—the ten-cent voters of the Eleventh Congressional District of Massachusetts at present hold the record. A. S. B.

In many ways the European war is hurting American women. Among other things, the great profits to be made on goods which are in demand for export is leading to attempts to break down the legal safeguards thrown around the health of working women. A hearing was given in Massachusetts last week on a bill to make it legal to work women in factories between 6 P. M. and midnight. The ostensible argument was that times were hard and women would be glad to earn extra money. Another bill, introduced but withdrawn, proposed to abolish all restriction on women's labor during war time. In Connecticut the law against night work says that women shall not be worked after 10 P. M., but sets no limit at the other end. Some factories now work their women till 10 P. M., then turn them into another room till midnight, and at two minutes after 12 start them to work again. All laws for women's benefit are held on an insecure tenure until women have a vote.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

NEW YORK

Votes for Women Lunchroom Opens—Big Ball

The new Votes for Women lunchroom opened in New York this week at 70 Wall St. Mrs. Raymond Brown and Mrs. George McAneny spoke at the opening, and there was a suffrage talk every day following by a different public officer.

The Votes for Women ball of the Women's Political Union at the Grand Central Palace Tuesday night was a great success. Soft banners of green and white floated everywhere with a little of the deeper purple here and there by way of contrast. The ball opened with a grand march, a triumphal procession to celebrate the winning of the victory for the women in the New York Legislature. Mrs. Inez Boissevain headed the procession carrying a large votes for women banner of purple, green and white, and following her was the Board of Directors of the Union.

A unique reception was held by Mrs. R. C. Talbot-Perkins, president of the Kings County W. S. A., last Saturday as a celebration of the completion of twenty-five years in the real estate business.

Congressman George W. Loft, although opposed to a nation-wide amendment, promised members of the Suffrage Party last week that he would vote for the amendment in New York.

Mrs. Whitehouse has withdrawn from the Suffrage Shop, where so much work has been carried on during the last two months, and the Women's Political Union has taken up the work under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, assisted by a committee made up of Mrs. Robert Chambers, Mrs. Inez Boissevain, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Julian Heath, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Mrs. Peter Finley Dunne, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Bisbee, Miss Anna Constable and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

MICHIGAN

Representative Flowers, who has always been a staunch supporter of suffrage in the Legislature, has had a hard time trying to draft a suffrage bill similar to that in Illinois. He has concluded that it would be impossible to draw up one under the provisions of the Michigan constitution.

A great ovation was given Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore on the occasion of her departure from Detroit last week to take charge of the Congressional Union booth at the San Francisco Fair. The Wayne County Equal Suffrage League gave a luncheon in her honor in the Hotel Statler, presided over by Mrs. Frederick H. Holt.

INDIANA

The Presidential Suffrage bill has been introduced. It was put in the hands of Lieutenant Governor O'Neill, who says he is confident it will pass the Senate.

Secretary Bryan in his recent address before the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association said that if the editors would stand up for suffrage, the Legislature would favor suffrage. If the Legislature did not, public sentiment would put new faces in the Legislature.

A LITANY FROM MINNESOTA

By Genevieve Gervais Williams.

Solons, have mercy on us!
Legislators, hear us!
Men of Minnesota, graciously hear us!
From the Antis,
From the Antideluvians,
From Indirect Influence,
From this Struggle,
From this Biterness,
From this Conflict,
From all this which is adverse to the true character of woman,
Oh, Solons, deliver us!
That we may protect our Lives,
That we may protect our Liberty,
That we may protect our Homes,
That we may protect our Children,
That we may have protection against Foreign Aggression,
That we may have protection against Civil Dissensions,
That we may have protection against Mobs and Riots,
That we may have protection against Crime and Disorder,
We beseech ye to give us the ballot.
Men and women alike acknowledge these dangers and would help destroy them.
Graciously hear us, ye men of Minnesota

MONTANA

First Woman Justice Appointed —Women Register.

Mrs. John C. Duff has been appointed justice of the peace for Chinook township, Mont. Mrs. Duff holds the record of being the first woman in the State to be appointed to such a position. The appointment was made by the commissioners on a petition numerously signed, irrespective of sex.

An investigation of the registration among women voters in Butte, conducted by Mrs. Anna O'Brien, showed that a week before registration closed about 46 per cent of the women voters had registered.

"An erroneous impression seems to exist," said Mrs. O'Brien, "that women will be subject to poll tax if they vote. Such is not the case, for there is no law which makes a woman liable to this tax."

The Montana House has passed a resolution to submit a prohibition amendment.

OKLAHOMA

The suffrage amendment, Senate Resolution No. 17, was expected to come up this week.

CALIFORNIA

Women Support Five Bills in Legislature

The women of the State through their Legislative Council are supporting five bills this year in the Legislature.

One is a child labor law to keep children under fourteen from plying street trades, and trades injurious to health. Another, called The Home Teachers' bill, permits the teaching of immigrant mothers the rudiments of English and scientific housekeeping. Another, the Birth Registration bill, makes the birth registration law more stringent. It is now enforced in a very lax manner. A Compulsory Education bill requires all children, unless mentally deficient, to finish the eighth grade. The fifth bill is called the "Women as Jurors" bill, and makes it permissive for women to serve on all juries, and mandatory for part of the jury to be women in all cases involving women and children.

MINNESOTA

A vote on the suffrage amendment is expected this week in the Senate. The resolution had been put on the calendar for Feb. 10, but was postponed because of the absence of two Senators.

The Minneapolis News recently published a debate between a committee of suffragists and one of antis. The text of each committee's arguments was sent to the opposing side, which then prepared a rebuttal argument. The suffrage committee was composed of Mrs. Thomas Lowry, Mrs. H. G. Harrison, Mrs. C. C. Bovey, Prof. Maria Sanford and Mrs. David F. Simpson.

NORTH CAROLINA

Just before the action of the Legislature on the suffrage amendment, the Equal Suffrage League published an entire suffrage section of the Raleigh News and Observer. It was attractively illustrated and contained the speeches at the suffrage hearing, as well as a speech by Secretary Daniels and quotations from other prominent men of North Carolina.

TEXAS

"Straw Vote" Bill Introduced in Senate

Senator Latimore introduced last week a "straw vote" resolution in the Senate providing for a special State election to be held next June at which all women, and only women, would be allowed to vote on the question of equal suffrage. If a majority voted in favor, however, the question would not be in any way settled. The resolution proposes in that case to pledge the next Legislature to submit a suffrage amendment to the voters. It is doubtful if any such pledge would be binding. In any case, submission of an amendment would have been postponed two years, which is undoubtedly the object of the resolution.

NEW JERSEY

In submitting his annual report to Gov. Fielder on Monday, Gen. Lewis T. Bryant, State Commissioner of Labor, asked for legislation to shorten the working day for women and girls. The report says: "Independent of the economic aspects of this question, the responsibility of the State is to conserve the physical well being of those who are in a large measure unable to protect themselves and upon whom depends the health of future generations."

DELAWARE

The Sussex County Pomona Grange passed resolutions endorsing equal suffrage last week at Georgetown, after hearing an address by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles. The resolution was ordered sent to the Legislature.

ILLINOIS

Lincoln Women Vote Commission Government.

Had it not been for the votes of women, Lincoln, Ill., would not now have commission form of government. At an election held Feb. 11 the women voters gave the commission plan a majority of 270. The men voted "no" with a majority of 143. This resulted, thanks to the women voters, in the passage of the charter by a majority of 127.

The Chicago Political Equality League gave its brilliant ball in the Congress Hotel Monday night, Feb. 15. A specialty program in which the dances of former days were demonstrated was given. The ball was attended by many State and city officials.

Women are playing a strong part in the Chicago primary campaign. Robert M. Sweitzer, a Democratic candidate for the mayoralty nomination, has been actively seeking the women's vote. At a meeting of the Illinois Democratic Women's League held last Saturday he likened the municipality to a household. "Your housekeeper has been trying to sweep the crime records under the sofa," he said, referring to Mayor Harrison, his opponent.

In another hotel Mrs. Harrison was addressing another group of women in her husband's behalf.

KANSAS

Women Mark Votes on Legislative Roll Calls

With regard to the bills which the women voters are backing, Magdalen B. Munson writes: "We are not lobbying as we used to do for these things, but are sitting still and marking votes on the roll call. The members know that these markings will determine the way we will mark our ballots at the next election. It is much easier, much more dignified and effective than the old way."

A bill which would have imposed a poll tax upon women voters who failed to vote was killed by the Kansas Senate last Saturday.

Kansas women are expecting to begin a State-wide appeal for money for the campaign States.

NEW LITERATURE

Three New Pieces of Propaganda Literature Prepared to Meet Needs in the Campaign States.

Suffragists who want to be well equipped to help win the 1915 campaigns will be glad to see the three new pamphlets just off the press. They are "The Worth of a Vote," "Suffrage and Mormonism," and "Massachusetts Laws," all by Alice Stone Blackwell. They meet a pressing need. No press woman, no legislative worker, no speaker, no debater, no worker who wants to be well informed and efficient can afford to be without them.

Sample sets, 5 cents. Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
585 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

Big Meetings in Boston and Springfield

Another big Tremont Theatre meeting was held last Sunday in Boston with Dr. George R. Lunn, Mary Young, Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson, Vida Sutton and S. K. Ratcliffe as the speakers.

More than $2,000 will come into treasuries of the Red Cross and the Massachusetts W. S. A. as a result of Delibes' ballet of "Sylvia," which was given at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 2, under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has voted to contribute a State exhibit to the Exposition at San Francisco.

Mrs. Theresa A. Crowley spoke at a joint discussion of equal suffrage in Northampton last week.

The Equal Suffrage League of Amesbury met in the court room last week to hear Judge C. I. Pettingell speak. Mrs. Pettingell, president of the league, presided.

Miss Bertha N. McConkey, supervisor of the primary grades of the Springfield schools, addressed the Equal Suffrage League of that city on Monday. Mrs. Henry G. Chapin presided. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale spoke on equal suffrage in the South Church, Springfield, on Sunday evening.

At the first meeting of the Clearing House Committee, the representatives of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union named Randolph, Abington and Dedham as the three towns where they had at present working organizations strong enough to take full charge of the campaign. The Union has since notified Mrs. Pinkham that it is able to take the full responsibility for the campaign work also in Marlboro, Newburyport, Mansfield and Deerfield, and that it will possibly be able to do so in Quincy, Plymouth, Hudson, Pittsfield and the section south of it.

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald writes us that the representatives of the Union who attended the meeting of the Clearing House Committee had not full information on the subject, as they did not expect that any definite division of campaign territory would be mapped out at this first meeting. She states that the account in last week's Woman's Journal gives an inadequate idea of the Union's strength and activities; that it has few local leagues, because this is not, except in a few exceptional cases, the form of organization which it cares for. It is made up largely of people who do not care for the "club" type of organization, or are unable to pay the dues. Each member is an integral part of the State organization. Membership has never been its chief object, but it has built up in two years a membership of 2,500, in 108 cities and towns, distributed through all the 40 Senatorial districts of the State; and in a number of places it is doing vigorous work.

LOUISIANA

The discriminations of Louisiana law against women were the subject of a recent meeting of the Shreveport Woman's Suffrage League, and it proved an exceedingly interesting meeting.

TENNESSEE

Nashville League and Men's League Rejoice

Much enthusiasm was manifested at a recent joint meeting of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League and the Men's League over the passage by the Tennessee Legislature of the suffrage amendment. A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Guilford Dudley, president of the Nashville League, for her splendid work, and appreciation was also expressed for the work of Senator H. E. Hill and Representative Clyde Shropshire in behalf of the resolution.

The Men's League elected Mr. John Bell Keeble as permanent president. Mr. Keeble and Mr. Lee Brock were selected as delegates from the league to the harmony convention to be held soon in Murfreesboro.

Among the woman's organizations of Nashville whose members are interesting themselves in behalf of the unfortunate unemployed of the city is the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, of which Mrs. Guilford Dudley is president. Mrs. W. A. Overall has been appointed to secure shares in the workingmen's relief and loan fund bureau. She has already secured sufficient funds to take one share.

VIRGINIA

Villages Among Hills Aroused to Suffrage

To add Virginia to the list of campaign States is the ambition of the Virginia suffragists, and through the untiring efforts of their State President, Mrs. B. B. Valentine, of Richmond, much is being accomplished toward that end. Mrs. Valentine has succeeded in awakening the villages among the hills, and in all the larger towns and cities leagues have been formed and are rapidly growing.

She is ably supplemented in her work by the efforts of Miss Mary Johnston and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, and a recent address given by Mrs. Barrett before the Equal Suffrage League of Staunton won large applause and many new names to the League membership.

Miss Kate M. Gordon, of New Orleans, Mrs. Stephen Putney, of Richmond, and Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the State Association, were the speakers at the Jefferson Hotel auditorium in Richmond on Feb. 13. The large audience was enthusiastic for equal suffrage in the South.

At a recent meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond an emergency committee was formed to relieve the distress caused by the closing, a short time ago, of the segregated district. The committee is gathering street clothes and funds to send the girls to their homes or to friends. Positions are being found for some of the girls.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine said: "In Richmond there are over 12,000 girls in industrial occupations. They earn from $3 to $6 per week. Ladies, do not forget that a minimum wage law would help these conditions; that in the suffrage States and Wisconsin employers may not pay less than a living wage. Let us work for the vote and remedy such conditions as we now face. There is no other way."

CONNECTICUT

Hearing to Be Held in Lower House

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments of the House of Representatives is to hold a hearing on the suffrage amendment, March 3. It will take place in the chamber of the House, and the speakers for the suffragists will be marshalled by Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, president of the C. W. S. A. Besides Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. M. T. Bennett of Hartford, Mrs. Carlos Stoddard and Mrs. Arnold Gesell of New Haven, and Miss Emily Pierson of Cromwell, the State organizer, will speak for the amendment and Miss Rose Winslow of New York will make the final speech. It is only necessary this year for the amendment to get a bare majority in the Lower House. It is not submitted to the Senate on its first passage, but goes over to the next session —in 1917—when it must get a two-thirds majority of the members voting in both House and Senate.

At present the attention and energies of the suffragists in Connecticut are therefore concentrated on the Representatives. On Feb. 10, the C. W. S. A. held a tea and reception in the Hotel Heublein, near to the Capitol, to which all the members of the House were invited. The Rathskellar of the hotel was given up to the suffragists, as well as a neighboring parlor, where the tea was served. From one o'clock to five, there was continuous suffrage speaking in the Rathskellar, one speaker following another at half hour intervals. The members dropped into the Rathskellar, stayed awhile and listened to the speeches and then went to have a cup of tea and a chat with the ladies who were receiving. Many of the members stayed to listen to the speakers for an hour or more, and after the speeches very pertinent and intelligent questions were asked by the legislators.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Suffrage Valentines Sent to Legislators

Probably the most unique valentine seen in the State this year was that sent to the New Hampshire Legislature. It was in the form of a triplicate folder on yellow paper. On the outside is a picture of a little Concord girl holding a big Teddy bear in one hand, and in the other grasping a banner labelled, "Votes for Women." On the inner cover the same little girl is seen, seated in her sleigh between two Teddy bears, the big brown one and a little white one, and still grasping her banner. The inscription reads: "Here I am again. Please vote for me this time, any way." Inside the folder are printed opinions from the Suffrage States on the success of equal suffrage.

A big electric light has been placed over the Suffrage map on the corner of the Opera House outside of Suffrage Headquarters.

The hearing on the suffrage bill before the committee on revision of statutes is to be held in Representatives' Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24.

NEW MEXICO

The Senate recently tabled a women's nine-hour labor bill by a majority vote.

PENNSYLVANIA

The men who voted against the suffrage amendment last week in the House were:

Nays—Aron, Arthur, Bauerle, Beyer, Curry, Fachler, Gans, Gransbach, Forster, Hackett, Lafferty, McArdle, Neider, Perry, Richards, Smith, Stern, Baker, Becker, Benn, Benninger, Body, Bovee, Christman, Diefenderfer, Epply, Erdman, Finnerty, Flynn, Fretz, Garner, Geary, Gompers, Haggerty, Hamilton, Hibschman, Howarth, Kaiser, Kitts, Klinger, Landis, Lanius, Lauler, Luppert, Mangan, McCaig, McClure, Murdock, Pickering, Powell, Rhoads, Rinn, Robertson, Rothenberger, Sarig, Shaffer, Staving, Stein, Sullivan, Swan, Taylor, Trach, Urich, Wagner, Walton, Weimer, West, Wettach, Wynne, Young.

WISCONSIN

Amendment Introduced — Mrs. Hooper Speaks Effectively.

A suffrage amendment was introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature on Feb. 11 by W. C. Bradley of Hudson. The measure calls for a referendum vote in November of 1916. The restoration of suffrage to persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention of becoming citizens is included in the same bill.

"Imperturbable good nature" is a quality attributed to Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, chairman of the legislative committee, and Miss Alice Curtis, her assistant, by the State Journal of Madison. Here is a sample of Mrs. Hooper's effective argument:

"Seated near the window in the ante room of the Assembly, surrounded by a group of legislators, Mrs. Hooper stated very simply what the proposed bills stood for, giving the suffragist's reasons for pressing their appeals.

"'All we ask,' began Mrs. Hooper, 'is a square business deal. In any company in which I own stock I have the right to vote, and not one of you men would deny me that right. This government is only a company carrying on the business of the people, and surely I have one share in that company as I am a taxpayer and help pay the expenses of that company. Will you deny me the right?'

"'But we are carrying out the business of the people for the people,' said one legislator. 'If there is any bill that the women particularly want we will see that it is passed without giving them the vote.'

"'What about the bill last session providing for the equal guardianship of the child by the father and the mother?' quietly asked Mrs. Hooper."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor Manning Interviewed by Suffragists

Governor Manning was visited last week by a delegation of suffragists, among whom were Miss Kate Gordon, of New Orleans, president of the Southern States' Woman Suffrage Conference; Mrs. James E. Poore, and Mrs. Henry Martin, treasurer of the Columbia Equal Suffrage League.

They are interested in the McCullough joint resolution, now before the House, to submit to the voters the question of granting full suffrage to the women.

Lieut.-Gov. Andrew J. Bethea has also received several visits from suffragists.

Miss Kate Gordon recently addressed a meeting of the Equal Suffrage League at the Richland County Court House. There have been many additions to the ranks, especially among the men, since the speech before the House by Mrs. Valentine.

Charleston Suffragists are rejoicing over the addition to their ranks of 107 new members, the result of the recent speech before the League by Mrs. B. B. Valentine, State President of Virginia. Practically every chair in the hall was filled when Mrs. Valentine delivered her stirring address. Almost as many men as women were present, and the frequent outbursts of applause gave evidence of the audience's appreciation of the speaker's remarks.

Miss Susan P. Frost, president of the Charleston League, has announced that she intends shortly to begin to organize the League along the lines of political wards and districts, and so reach many of the hundreds of working girls.

RHODE ISLAND

Suffragists have prepared an extensive campaign in behalf of the Presidential suffrage bill, and it is proposed that every member of the House shall be approached by his constituents upon the matter. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has sent a letter to every legislator.

OREGON

Permanent registration of voters and compulsory voting are provided for in a bill recently passed in the Oregon House of Representatives. Under its provisions a card index record of registered voters is to be kept, and all that is necessary in moving from one precinct to another, or in changing party affiliation, is to notify the county clerk.

SPECIAL

Two Leaflets of Special Interest to Catholic Voters.

Many suffrage workers have found that Catholic men and women did not like to give the suffrage cause their support because it was thought that it would be against the principles of their church. To show that this is not true two excellent leaflets have been prepared, giving the words of many of the Nation's most prominent Catholic clergymen:

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF SUFFRAGE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, 50c.

EMINENT CATHOLICS FOR SUFFRAGE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, 50c.

Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
585 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

GEORGIA

Monster Petition to Be Presented to Legislature.

A monster petition, signed by men and women of Georgia, asking that the question of equal suffrage be submitted to the voters, will be presented to the Legislature when it assembles in June, according to plans made at the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. The petitions will be circulated in every part of the State, and Atlanta is expected to contribute at least 15,000 signatures.

The executive committee of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association met in Atlanta on Feb. 8 and planned the legislative work for the year.

Mrs. William Felton, of Cartersville, is chairman of the legislative committee of the W. S. A., and she is preparing to carry on an active campaign in behalf of the following measures at the coming legislative session: A bill to enfranchise the women of Georgia; a bill to allow women to practice law in Georgia; a compulsory education bill, and a bill to raise the age of consent from 10 to 21 years. At last year's session of the State Legislature a number of the members of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association registered as lobbyists and worked hard for the compulsory education, woman suffrage, child labor, and co-guardianship bills. The co-guardianship bill passed the legislature and is now a law in Georgia. At the close of the meeting Mrs. McLenden, the president, read a number of most encouraging reports of suffrage activities in different parts of the State.

Following a strong protest by Mrs. Emily McDougald against the lack of school suffrage for women, the Atlanta Constitution says:

"Mrs. McDougald shows an intimate knowledge of the shortcomings of the present system and its inevitable culmination in stagnation unless remedied. And she indicates the remedy. Already we have the board of lady visitors and the parent-teacher associations, but that is not enough. They have no authority. Their recommendations can be too easily ignored or vitiated. Placing mothers squarely in the position where they can have a vote and a voice in administrative educational details is the only way. The more quickly this long-standing injustice is undone, the more quickly we shall see Atlanta's school system, now threatened with decrepitude, regain the prestige that once made it the pride of the city."

Two woman suffrage debates held recently in Bainbridge testify to the fact that even among the smaller cities an active intelligent interest in votes for women is springing up. The first debate held under the auspices of the Woman's Club, the oldest literary organization of the town, resulted in a suffrage victory of 19 to 17. The second, conducted by the high school, won a judge's decision of 20 to 8 in favor of the votes for women side. At the close of this debate points were made from the floor by a number of high school pupils, and the warmth with which suffrage was advocated argues well for the future advance of the cause in Georgia.

NEVADA

Mayor Shair of Reno recently questioned the right of women to vote at the city election on May 4. The city attorney says: "The constiutional amendment granting suffrage to women is explicit and comprehensive and covers all elections of any character at which officials are elected by the people."

WASHINGTON

The council of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Washington has recommended to the Legislature the amendment, but not the repeal, of the mothers' pension law, and has indorsed a bill providing for the regulation of places where children congregate, and the giving of more police power to probation officers.

The Legislature has also received an earnest protest from the members of the Waitresses' Union of Seattle against the repeal of the woman's eight-hour law. This organization has a membership of nearly 400 working women, who have experienced the benefits of this law, and they ask that it be retained upon the statute without amendment.

KENTUCKY

Talks Given Three Days a Week in Louisville

Mrs. Herbert Mengel makes a general suffrage address on Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock at headquarters, Louisville. Mrs H. R. Whiteside talks to business women at 12.30 on Fridays, and on Saturdays a musical program is given during the afternoon, interspersed with brief, meaty suffrage talks.

The amusing suffrage skit, "Waiting for the Trolley," is soon to be given by the young people of the Franklin Street Sunday School, Louisville.

"Your Girl and Mine" was shown at the Opera House in Richmond on Feb. 3. The Equal Rights Association sold tickets, and members invited little theatre parties. The large audience was delighted with the performance.

Two small newsboys stopped into Louisville headquarters recently and dropped a penny each into the Melting Pot, always on duty.

MISSOURI

Hearing Held Before Joint Committee

The Missouri suffragists had a hearing before the Joint Committee of the House and Senate on Feb. 10, to discuss the merits of the new suffrage resolution.

The hearing was in charge of Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, the State president. The subject was presented in short talks by speakers representing the club women of the State, the Homemakers' Conference, the farm women, the Trade Union League, and the teachers of the State.

Many women are announcing their candidacy for the position of county superintendents. The election for this office is held in the spring.

The Missouri women are realizing every day that it is not all of a campaign to win. The vote of the Missouri delegation in Congress proved that. And now the very men who refused to say one word last fall to help the 13th Amendment are making suffrage speeches in Washington and in other Eastern places. The Missouri men are not giving the women suffrage, but the Missouri suffragists are making the politicians suffragists. The Missouri politicians are not submitting amendments, but the work of the Missouri suffragists seems to be making Missouri statesmen into suffrage orators and voters for a national amendment. What more should be asked?

The club women of Missouri are working hard to secure the passage of a law permitting women to serve on school boards. They are also supporting a law to make schools social centers throughout the State, and one to extend mothers' pensions to all counties in the State.

In Kansas City, which came near to giving a majority last fall, the Political Equality League is having a series of lectures. John Cowper Powys spoke there last week.

ALABAMA

Amendment Will Pass in July, if Not Now

If the amendment does not pass the present session of the Legislature, the Birmingham Age-Herald predicts, it will be adopted when the Legislature reconvenes in July.

"There is every indication of the growth of legislative sentiment in favor of submitting the amendment," says the Age-Herald. "When the Legislature first convened, it was thought that the measure did not have a remote chance of passing. In fact, the subject was more or less ridiculed.

"But during the past two weeks there has been a complete reversal of sentiment. Members of the Legislature who were at first bitterly opposed to the movement are now converts to the cause. Certainly they are unwilling to assume the responsibility of deciding by their own action an issue of such stupendous magnitude. Therefore, while they may vote against the amendment when the question is voted on at the polls, they will not vote against it in the Legislature. At least, the majority of the Legislators will not."

A bill forbidding employment for wages of children under 14 has been passed by the Alabama House. It now goes to the Senate.

The Legislature has passed a bill providing for the appointment of four commissioners, who, with the State Superintendent of Education, are to devise measures for remedying the illiteracy of the State. The Governor is authorized to appoint women as well as men.

MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK

Writes as follows:

"I feel that every suffrage organization in the United States should have 'Woman's Suffrage Songs', by Pauline Russell Browne. They will furnish enthusiasm and inspiration for our cause wherever they are heard."

A collection of 7 songs—all new, price 30 cents, which covers cost of mailing.

Address,

WOMAN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE
Indianapolis, Indiana

Care of Suffrage Song Department C, 2239 N. Pennsylvania Street.

DAYS' WORKS—Cleaning, laundry work, sewing or cooking efficiently done by Mrs. Annie Thyng, 225 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Reference, editor Woman's Journal.

To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal.*" If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

R. L. Gamma Company,
123 Pearl St., Boston.

COULD NOT VOTE AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Congressman Manahan Tells Anti Why He Favors Enfranchisement of Women

Congressman James Manahan of Minnesota recently received a letter from Mrs. Edmund Pennington, president of the Anti-Suffrage Association in Minneapolis, Minn., asking him to vote against the nation-wide suffrage amendment. In reply, Mr. Manahan said that he had given the amendment very careful consideration.

"I confess that I see no hope for the right solution of our economic difficulties and social evils except by bringing to the task the combined intelligence and civic virtue of all of the men and women of the country," he said.

"I feel sure that the cultured and splendid womanhood represented by the names on your letter-head could, if they directed their efforts to the sacred task of making better laws in Minneapolis and Minnesota, accomplish a great good in a few short years. With the ballot as an instrument, it would not take long to eliminate selfishness and graft in public affairs. And inasmuch as the happiness of so many homes depends upon the economic and social conditions made by the law from day to day, it does seem to me as though no good, earnest woman has the right to hold aloof and refuse to do her share in the work of making laws. Life, as well as living conditions, being subject to law in our land, and women having as much right as men to life and livable conditions, it follows, of course, that she has equal right to participate in law making. I think no intelligent people ever question her equal right with men in all things that vitally affect life. It is, therefore, as I view it, a simple matter of public necessity and the responsibility of us all in meeting that necessity.

"Holding these views, it is hardly necessary for me to say that it is my purpose when the matter comes before the House to do everything in my power to give the women of the United States political equality with men. I do not do this as a matter of concession to womankind, but solely on the ground that it is the duty of every man and woman not only to vote but to put into that vote every bit of patriotism and judgment possible. To my mind, election day should be a holy day of obligation to every man and woman in the country."

NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Blanche H. Mason has been appointed superintendent of the woman's division of the police department of Seattle. Mrs. Mason has been in the police service for several years and was formerly deputy State labor commissioner.

The New York Times has strongly confirmed its anti-suffrage stand, but the Tribune and the Evening Post are supporting the movement. The Evening Post will issue a big suffrage number Feb. 25.

The government of Saskatchewan has publicly declared itself in favor of the principle of votes for women, and says it will grant equal suffrage to the province as soon as convinced that public opinion favors it. Women's societies have taken up this challenge, among them the Woman Grain Growers' Association, the W. C. T. U. and the Franchise Societies, and promise that woman's suffrage shall soon be an accomplished fact in Saskatchewan.

After a long debate the Utah Senate passed the State-wide prohibition bill, 14 to 3, on Feb. 11. The measure is expected to pass the house.

Speaking of Dr. Shaw's preferring to remain President of the National Suffrage Association rather than to become President Emeritus and devote her whole energies to lecturing for the cause, the official organ of the Massachusetts anti-suffragists says: "The compensation of the orators is irregular and variable, while the salary of the National President is definite and stable." The National Suffrage Association pays its President no salary. The editor of the Woman's Journal has no salary. Mr. Frank Foxcroft, the editor of "The Remonstrance" and the probable author of this spiteful remark, is most likely paid for his editorial services. If so, the fact does not reflect upon the sincerity of his opposition to equal rights for women; but it should make him ashamed to ascribe mercenary motives to others, when he is in complete ignorance as to the facts.

OTHER LITERATURE

JANE ADDAMS TESTIFIES.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each 5c; per 100, $2.00.

VOTES AND ATHLETICS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

BALLOTS AND BROOMS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated. Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

THE TEST OF EXPERIMENT.
Price postpaid, 2 for 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CLERGYMEN.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, $1.50.

MISS BLACKWELL'S REBUTTAL.
Price postpaid, 2 for 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

THE THREE-FOLD MENACE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, $1.02.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, $1.02.

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
585 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

GERMAN AMERICANS HOLD MEETING

Miss Dreier Urges All Teutons to Recognize Liberty as Their Forefathers Did

A big German-American suffrage meeting was held last week in Aeolian Hall, New York. It was arranged by members of the Woman Suffrage Party, and the speakers were Miss Mary Dreier, Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, directing the German Red Cross work in America; Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, Privy Councillor; B. Herman Ridder and Madam Rosika Schwimmer.

"This German committee of the Woman Suffrage Party was formed," said Miss Dreier, "because it has been asserted that the men and women of German extraction, citizens of America, are excessively conservative and are opposed to any advance in the democratic ideals of the country. On what this assertion is based we do not need to consider, but we do know conservatism is no monopoly of our people. Throughout the history of our United States, men and women of German extraction have played an important part. They stood against slavery, and commercially, industrially, financially, and intellectually they have become an integral part of this country.

"Now, in this twentieth century, the struggle for political freedom for women has at last broken through apathy and prejudice to become a burning question, passionately believed in and hoped for by hundreds of thousands of women. In November the voters of this State will decide for or against this twentieth-century ideal of liberty.

"I have no doubt that when the question is made clear both men and women with this great German heritage, loving liberty and freedom, will not hesitate to ally themselves with democracy. Do not wait till November, but give your support and allegiance now, for you are needed."

Mr. Bruere said it was particularly gratifying that women of German training and known capability as housewives and homemakers wanted the ballot.

Mr. B. Herman Ridder, whose father is the owner of the Staats Zeitung, said that he had long been an enthusiastic advocate of the cause. He said that German-Americans are indifferent voters and that one of the benefits he looked for with the coming of woman suffrage would be an increased interest in voting. Mr. Ridder stated that from one-fourth to one-fifth of the voters in New York are German-Americans.

In a scholarly speech Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, Privy Councillor, gave interesting statistics which show that the far-famed German "Hausfrau," who is held up as the prototype of home-loving woman, is found in fewer numbers in the Vaterland than right here in America.

Of women engaged in industry outside the home there are only 14 per cent. in America, 30 per cent. in Germany, 37 per cent. in France, and 49 per cent. in Austria.

In America, where women have most freedom, they stay in the home in greater proportion.

DOUBLE VICTORY WON IN EAST

(Concluded from page 55)

of Middlesex, Munson of Sussex, and McGinnis of Passaic, all Democrats.

Senator Ramsey said, "I fear that the proposed amendment will be adopted next September."

Among those who declared their belief not only in submitting the amendment, but in suffrage itself was Democratic minority leader Hennessy.

About 2000 women, in addition to a great number of men, went to the Massachusetts State House Tuesday to watch the final legislative victory. There was not room for them in the galleries, and they overflowed to the front steps of the Capitol, where suffrage speeches were made.

Inside, the debate was much less warm than in previous years. The opposition recognized, they said, that the question must go to the voters.

Representatives Washburn, McLaughlin, the Democratic leader, Smith, Chamberlain, Morrill, Sawyer and Davis spoke for the amendment. Representatives Abbott, Collins, Fitz Henry Smith, and Reardon spoke against it.

"My wife is the mother of 14 children and she ought to know what is good for women and she doesn't want any part of this," said Mr. Reardon.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Miss Margaret Foley announced to the crowd outside that the amendment had passed. Then the parade began. Miss Foley was with the first four women and carried the Votes for Women flag. The marshals were Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck, Miss Ethel Powers, Mrs. Evelyn Peverly Coe and Mrs. Walter G. Morey, with Mrs. Leonard as chief.

Immediately behind the four leading women were Miss Ethel Power, Mrs. Susan Bell and Elinor Raymond. Suspended on three poles they carried an enormous banner with the words "Woman's Suffrage Bill Passed Today. Voters—now it is up to you next November to give justice to Massachusetts women."

At headquarters an American and yellow "Votes for Women" flag were unfurled amid great enthusiasm and brief addresses were made.

THEY VOTED AGAINST CHILDREN

Forty-three Congressmen voted last week against the Palmer child labor bill. A telegram from the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association says that all but one of these forty-three voted against the nation-wide suffrage amendment. They were led by Congressmen Byrnes and Ragsdale, and they argued that it was against the rights of the States for Congress to prohibit inter-State commerce in articles manufactured in factories by children. They were answered by Congressman Lenroot of Wisconsin, who said that Congress had already passed a similar bill against convict labor. The significant thing is that the men who opposed legislation for children opposed women's vote. And they used the same argument!

SOLD GIRLS AT $1,500 A HEAD

Investigator for Government Finds Horrible White Slave Deals by Gypsies

An organized traffic in girls who were stolen by gypsy bands in various parts of the United States has just come to light through the official report sent to Washington on Feb. 11 by William P. Fitch, a special investigator for the United States Department of Justice. The girls stolen, it seems, have been sold by the gypsy bands to white slave dealers in the so-called slave markets in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Dallas, New Orleans and Indianapolis.

The price of the girls ranged from $200 to $2,500 each. The average price, according to the investigator, was $1,500 per girl. Mr. Fitch says he has names, addresses and dates in about one hundred cases in which sales of girls were made.

CONGRESS PASSES CHILD LABOR BILL

Opposition Uses Same Plea of State Rights As Against Votes for Women

The House this week at Washington passed the Palmer child labor bill by a vote of 232 to 44, after a lively debate and the issuance of a writ of arrest for absentees to suppress a filibuster. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The opposition, which was led by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, made the same plea of State rights which was used against the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

The measure declares it unlawful for producers, manufacturers or dealers to ship or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the products of mine or quarry made wholly or in part by children under 16 years old, or products of mills, canneries, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments made by children under 14 years old or by those between 14 and 16 who work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week, or after 7 o'clock at night. Inspection by the department of labor would be authorized and fines of from $100 to $1000, or imprisonment from one month to a year, or both, imposed for violations.

LAST LAUGHS

"Name the zones of the world, William."

"Frigid, temperate, tropic and war zone," was the reply.—Detroit Free Press.

Mary was seven and she didn't want to take her music lesson. "Why, Mary, don't you like your music?" asked her mother, anxiously. "No," sobbed the little girl; "I just hate those little black things sittin' on the fence!"—Harper's Magazine.

"I want you to understand," said young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work." "Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle." "So it was, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Smith: "Hello, Jones, old man! I suppose you are going to name that new youngster after that rich old uncle of yours."

Jones: "I don't think we will."

Smith: "Great Scott, man! Why not?"

Jones: "Because the wife has decided to name it after that rich old aunt of hers."—Judge.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "who can tell me what the word 'odorless' means?" Willie Jones was sure he knew. "Well, Willie, what does it mean?" "Odorless means without scent," he piped. "Right. Now who can give a sentence using the word correctly?" continued the teacher. "You may answer, Jimmy." "Please, ma'am, when you are odorless you cannot ride in the trolley cars."

Lawyer: "Want a divorce, eh? On what grounds?"

Mose Possum: "Incompracticability of temperamentality. I likes to fish and she don't like to wash."

Harold Bell Wright, the popular novelist, was talking in Chicago about genius.

"There are 100 different opinions as to what genius is," said Mr. Wright; "but all authorities are agreed that it's absolutely unsafe to lend him money."—Chicago Herald.

One evening, at the Eastern Star Fair, one of the fattest members sat down to rest. Every one who passed by seemed amused, and she rose to seek a less conspicuous seat. She glanced round, and saw that she had been sitting in front of the guessing-cake table, directly under the placard, "Guess my weight and I am yours."

Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was distinctly stout, and raised an objection. "Bedad!" he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me." "Be aisy now," replied his second. "I'll soon put that right." Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket he drew lines down the stout man's coat, leaving a space between them. "Now," he said, turning to the other man," "fire away, ye spalpeen, and remember that any hits outside the chalk line don't count."—Lippincott's.

GOOD EXAMPLES

Three ardent suffragists in Louisville, Kentucky, are undertaking a unique plan to help equal suffrage. They are using forty copies of the Woman's Journal per week in street sales. They have selected eight boys who go in eight different parts of the town selling the papers on the streets. They are hoping that the boys will become so interested and have such good success that they will keep up the good work and increase the number of papers they sell per week.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, has just ordered 500 Journals. She asks what commission we pay on new subscriptions. Illinois is one of the States which has a Woman's Journal chairman to build up the sales and subscriptions of the paper.

The Texas Equal Suffrage Association telegraphed on Monday for fifty copies of the Journal, asking for our rates per hundred.

A suffrage worker in Meadville, Pennsylvania, recently ordered subscription blanks, Woman's Journal posters and 250 copies of the paper. In telling us that the treasurer was sending a check to pay for the papers, she says: "The propaganda department at this time is hampered by lack of funds. I regret we cannot send for 1000 papers. I know they would be of great assistance in the work. We will endeavor to get subscribers for the Journal."

In reporting the legislative situation in Oklahoma, one of our suffragists writes: "I have been thinking I could again subscribe for the Journal, but I find I cannot afford it yet awhile. I do so much wish our legislators were getting the Journal at their desks, but I cannot afford to send it to them, as times are very hard here."

The Journal needs a permanent fund to meet just such situations. Perhaps there are suffragists so interested in equal suffrage for the whole country that they will establish such a fund.

Suffragists in North Carolina have been fired with the determination to win when the suffrage amendment comes up next time. A man who is a leader for suffrage in that State has just ordered twenty sample sets of the new literature published by the Woman's Journal and has asked for the cost of sending 100, 500 and 1000 copies of the Journal from our office to different addresses in North Carolina. He says: "I am of opinion that the most effective propaganda possible would be the extension of the circulation of the Woman's Journal in this State . . . . If this State is well organized and there is a campaign of education the amendment will certainly pass the Legislature two years from now and will be adopted by the people at the ballot box."

Agnes E. Ryan.